

CALIFORNIA'S TRIUMPH.

BAYARD'S RAP TREY REJECTED BY CHINA.

The Senate Amendments to the Treaty for the Mongolians—Now for Genuine Exclusion.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

WASHINGTON, September 21st.—Secretary Bayard was informed late this afternoon, by a cablegram from Minister Denby, that the Chinese treaty has been rejected by the Imperial Government. This set at rest all doubts respecting Cleveland's approval of the Chinese exemption bill, which was taken up by the Executive Mansion.

Representative Kilgore, Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

The inquiry propounded yesterday by Representative Morrow and McKenna respecting the action of this committee in failing to promptly send enrolled bills to the President, has its fruits. Kilgore, who, it is averred, was holding back the bill at the request of the President, in order that the Administration might have an opportunity to communicate with Denby, dared not evade his plain duty longer, and he took the bill to the Executive Mansion this morning.

Secretary Bayard believes that the treaty would have been ratified but for the amendments insisted upon by the Senate. Without these amendments the treaty would have been ratified. The Secretary of State, however, it is the opinion of the treaty would have been ratified just as it was negotiated by the Administration.

SENATOR STUART SAYS.

Senator Stewart, in a conversation with your correspondent to-night said: "I am gratified at the information you bring, that the Chinese Government has rejected the treaty. This shows distinctly that I have believed all the time—that they were not acting in good faith, and that they were not acting in good faith. The Chinese Minister wrote to Bayard, on receipt of the amendments, that they did not change the meaning of the treaty, as signed by the Chinese Minister and the President and sent to the Senate. This information was conveyed to the Senate before the amendments were rejected, and it was generally understood that the treaty would be immediately ratified by the Chinese Government. The Chinese Minister here was undoubtedly ignorant of the schemes of the Six Companies and others interested in importing Chinese labor to evade the treaty, and who have been endeavoring to get the Senate amendments. But these amendments, together with the law that was passed, will prevent the Chinese Government from knowing for some time, undoubtedly make it inconvenient to import Chinese labor, and consequently they have rejected the treaty. Nothing could have happened, and nothing is more abundant than for the Government of the United States to exercise the privilege of saying who may come and reside in the United States. The abrogation of the right to protect the Chinese laborers from Chinese competition and American civilization from Chinese population, by our Government, has been tolerated too long. The bill just passed by the Senate, the first unequivocal assertion of the sovereign right of the United States to legislate for the people of the United States, and the coming of Chinese. The President has no alternative now. He must sign this bill, however disagreeable it may be to him, and it is to be hoped that he will not be more filibustered or tricked to prevent legislation to stop all Chinese laborers from entering the United States."

REPRESENTATIVE MCKENNA SAYS:

"This is the best piece of news I have heard in years. The people of my State could not have been satisfied with the bill which was signed by the President. It was almost every respect similar to the bills introduced in the House by Republican members, but which the President would not sign. I am glad to hear that the Chinese Government has rejected the treaty. I do not care who gets the credit so long as we get rid of the Chinese."

MORROW INTERVIEWED.

"The rejection of the treaty is a good thing," said Morrow, "and those of the Pacific slope will be immensely pleased. The treaty was not at all satisfactory to them, and there could be nothing better for them than its rejection. Nothing remains now but for the President to sign the bill, and the sooner he does it the better."

In answer to a question he said that it was his idea that the President would approve the bill on Monday. He did not think it would state just why the treaty was rejected, but presumed that the Chinese Government would not be so stupid as to prevent the return of Chinese laborers to the United States.

THE HARTFORD MUST GO.

Congress Declines to Expend \$100,000 on the Old Flagship.

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WASHINGTON, September 21st.—The historic old flagship Hartford will soon be a thing of the past. The House Committee on the Naval Committee, to-day that it had been decided to take no action on the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the repair of the vessel. The committee was opposed to expending such a large sum on a vessel which, when completed, would be practically of no value. Such vessels as the Hartford were as totally unfit for present use as were Indian canoes in the days of the Hartford's commission. Nothing else would not state just why the treaty was rejected, but presumed that the Chinese Government would not be so stupid as to prevent the return of Chinese laborers to the United States.

NEARLY READY.

The Senate Bill to be Submitted Next Week.

(Copyright, 1888, by the California Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, September 21st.—Senator Allison to-day informed your correspondent that the tariff bill will be submitted to the full Finance Committee next Saturday. It was intended to submit it on Tuesday, the regular meeting day of the committee, but it was found to be impossible. Tomorrow's hearing will be granted to delegations of sugar men, who do not like the outlook for their staple. Nothing else, so Senator Allison says, remains to be done except a few tag-days, which the committee feel certain can be cleared up by the date named. He expressed great relief at the work being done, saying it was the biggest undertaking he had ever had to handle. He did not think it was to be changed when presented to the full committee. He said that the bill was the result of the work of the committee, and that the bill will never be rejected.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, September 21st.—In the Senate to-day several bills were introduced, including the presentation of bills and joint resolutions to the President of the United States. It makes it the duty of the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate to have bills and joint resolutions presented forthwith to the President in person and have the matter reported to the respective Houses.

STEWART OFFERED A RESOLUTION, RECITING the statements in the press that the presentation of bills to the President was frequently delayed several days, sometimes weeks, by the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, resolving that the Senate, as a branch of the legislative department of the Government, calls the attention of the House to such delays and calls on the House to re-

quire its officers to present such bills without unnecessary delay.

The House bill to make the Department of Agriculture one of the Executive Departments of the Government was taken up, the question being on the amendment to strike out the fifth section, which transfers the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Agriculture.

Chandler expressed himself as willing to vote for the bill, however, but that it would result in the establishment of which he would favor of a Department of National Industries.

Reagan and to the Clerk's desk and had read a substitute which he desired to offer for the whole bill. It was for the creation of a Department of National Industries, and he said, embracing commerce, both internal and foreign, as well as the interests of agriculture and commerce, which he thought it would be a mistake to pass a bill on the subject that would omit either.

The discussion continued by Call in favor of the transfer of the Weather Bureau, and by Senators Wilson of Iowa, Palmer, Stanford and Hale against it. The bill was then taken up by the amendment to strike out the fifth section of the bill, agreed—yeas 33, nays 33. The bill was then taken up by the amendment to transfer the Weather Bureau to the Department of Agriculture was defeated.

Reagan offered the substitute which he previously referred to, but it was left on the table and the bill was then passed.

It provides for the Department of Agriculture, who shall be appointed by the President. There shall be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to be appointed by the President, who shall perform such duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary.

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HOME AFFAIRS.

BATTLE BETWEEN RAILROAD MEN IN COLORADO.

Yellow Fever Spreading in All Directions—General Harrison's Visitors—Racing.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

A COLORADO RIOT.

Lively Battle Between the Forces of Rival Railroads.

DENVER, September 21st.—An Aspen, Colo., special says: Trouble has been brewing here for several days between the Rio Grande and Midland Railways over the right of way up the Avenue into the canyon, which is believed both desire as an outlet for their road over the range into Utah.

The Rio Grande on Wednesday began laying tracks up the street, and almost reached the base of the mountain before the Midland discovered what was going on.

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stands for the nation, for protection to American men, American homes and American industries. Support it then, ye old men, who remember the day when the Republican party, who watched, as I did, as it struggled into life, as it burst the shackles of slavery and stood forth armed before the people, who helped it in its magnificent struggle—rejoice as it tore down the emblems of slavery and sectionalism that darkened the pure air of this country and proclaimed anew liberty to all men that dwell therein.

Support it, ye young men, who know the Republican party only from its record and its promise of to-day; who read the history of its achievements, of which, unlike the Democratic party, it is proud and who desire to follow the spirit of the immortal heroes of the Nation's struggle for life.

Support it, ye men of the future, who follow the chosen standard-bearer, Harrison and Morton, in this warfare against the desperate struggles of a sectional party.

Place once again Republicans in power the White House, so shall labor and capital be preserved in their purity, America and its homes and men be protected, honest elections become a reality, and happiness reign supreme in a united, homogeneous and prosperous country. [Great and long continued applause.]

CURL LEAF.

Description of Its Cause and Characteristics.

Many different opinions are held by cultivators as to the cause of the curl leaf in peach trees. A recent writer on a prominent horticultural society following were given: Wet weather, cold, hot sun, overheat of sap, diseased sap, insect, fungus. The following observed phenomena were mentioned: Trees shed their foliage, some trees only one-half of tree affected, not accompanied by cold and wet weather, badly affected trees shed their leaves, when the development of the curl leaf is seen, the tree's fruit, a limb may be affected down to a certain distance and near that a healthy growth of leaves may appear, as diseased trees grow new and healthy ones come out, new wood becomes discolored, outer edge of leaf shows growing, center continues to grow and pulls up, disease pretty general, but in some observations are mostly correct and valuable, but it is evident that the conclusion cannot all be true.

The curl appears early in the spring and lasts till the middle of summer. The entire leaf, or only a portion, may be affected. The diseased portion is pale and greatly distorted, becoming it curly and, protruding by the veins, it is even in both directions on the same leaf. The deformation resembles that produced on various plants by plant lice. The structure of the curl leaf is somewhat thickened; young stems are frequently diseased, becoming fleshy in the same way, and somewhat distorted. A whitish, fine, velvety appearance often occurs on the surface of diseased leaves.

Let us examine further to see if we can find any more minute difference between the healthy and diseased leaves—any change in the internal structure, or account for the remarkable change in shape. A cross-section of a healthy leaf, well magnified, shows a row of firm, somewhat regular cells, with their sides to the upper surface. These form the epidermis, and their outer wall is thickened to form the cuticle—the smooth, slimy surface of the leaf. The epidermis contains no leaf green. The cells of the epidermis are placed with their ends toward the surface of the leaf and contain leaf green. When the disease develops these cells multiply, first by forming transverse walls, and by dividing in all directions till they form a thick, fleshy layer. The leaf green disappears, the epidermal cells also divide, a more extended space is necessary to contain them, and the cells of the epidermis curve surface. Other cells of the leaf partake of the same compact, fleshy structure.

In the case of branches, the green layer of the bark is affected, but does not entirely lose its color. This excessive activity in growth is not the kind of change that is produced by the curl leaf. As we say, but it is known to be produced in many cases by parasitic fungi. And, in addition to what has been described, a fungus is found in every diseased peach leaf. It forms a mass of roundish cells, between the epidermis and the cuticle, and from this sends out slender, branching filaments, which form a net work throughout the diseased portion. The filaments between the leaf cells, but do not enter them, and terminate in a cluster of short, rod-like branches, which are applied to the cells and draw out the contents of the cells. The filaments have been traced into the leaves from the smaller branches, where they are believed to live through the winter, and are found early in the spring.

When the spores are produced, the leaf becomes a little more thickened, fungous cells from the layer described protrude through the cuticle, and the leaf forms a cross-partition near the base, making an oblong, square-topped sack, borne on a short, thick stalk. These sacks stand thickly over the leaf surface. They are the spore cases of the fungus, which are produced on the outside, the genus is called *Erysiphe*, while the appropriate name of *deformans* denotes the species. An ascus is about one-fifth of an inch long, and contains eight roundish spores proportionately small. At maturity the spores break open at the apex, the spores escape and germinate.

The injury produced consists in destroying part of the leaf-green in which the food of the plant is elaborated, in taking so much nutriment from the leaf, and in the fungus and the abnormal growth of the leaf, in the final drying up or falling off of leaves, and impairing the vitality of branches. The disease is not very common in a tree year after year, injuring its crop and finally killing it.

Relief is to be sought in removing and burning all diseased portions of branches and all leaves that fall. *Country Gentleman.*

Antiseptic Ammunition.

According to the *Medical Press* of May 9th, a useful suggestion is being carried out by the Netherlands Government, by which cartridges for the use of soldiers, during the time of peace, will be made of antiseptic dressings. Each cartridge will be made of convenient size, namely, about three inches in length. By two holes, one at each end, secured at one end with a safety-pin. The dressing contained in each will consist of a bandage about three yards long, and two pieces of gauze. In the event of wounds being received, a ready means will be at hand for the soldier to apply the use of antiseptic dressings. Soldiers in the case of slight injuries, would probably at once avail themselves of the dressings, and the latter could not be of much use to the surgeons. The idea is well worth the attention of the military authorities in this country, and might even with advantage be adopted, as it has been for years past in the German army, in which, during the past few years, England has been engaged in tropical climates, the early application of antiseptics to the wounds received by soldiers has been found to be a matter of the utmost importance by the army medical officers attached to the forces.

Never Mind Slanderers.

Have you enemies? Go straight on and mind them not. If they block your path walk around them, and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is not likely to succeed in his battle of life; he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself and speaks what he thinks—is sure to have bitter enemies and warm friends both as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active.

A celebrated man, who was surrounded by enemies, used to say: "They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will die out of themselves." If you stop to dispute you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellow talk. There will be a reaction if you perform your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will acknowledge their error. —Our Social Journal.

COSTA RICA.

SOME FACTS ABOUT ITS CAPITAL AND GENERAL AFFAIRS.

A Government "Palacio" and the Congress Hall of Congress—The President of a Small Republic.

[Special Correspondence of the Record-Union.]

SAN JOSE, September 10, 1888. Midway between the oceans, in a cup-like hollow of the mountains that environ it, lies this modern capital—here called San Jose del Interior. A compact little city it is, with narrow streets that are laid out at right angles and paved with small, sharp stones; its low roofs are red-tiled and its windows iron-barred after the prevailing fashion of all Hispano-America.

The universal building material is adobe, and every house is whitewashed from eaves to pavement, producing an appearance of cleanliness quite foreign to the climate. The houses are the somber picturesqueness that characterizes most of the Spanish cities in Central and South America, but is reconciled to its absence since the peculiar odor of death and decay which hangs about ancient houses unprepared is also missing, together with much of the fetid stench of old cities.

San Jose is only about one hundred years old—a mere infant compared to the cities of the Old World. It was founded in 1789. It has grown up since the independence of Central America, for Cartago was the seat of government under the old Spanish domination. San Jose, which is only fifteen miles distant, skirted by the Rio San Pedro, and overshadowed by a magnificent volcano of the same name, once boasted some very handsome public buildings, a dozen fine churches and a population of 40,000. But the great earthquake of 1841 destroyed nearly all the houses and every sanctuary but one; a little later, during the revolution, the city was again destroyed, and the ruins that it was resolved to abolish every memorial of colonial servitude and to establish a new "seat" for the new government at San Jose.

The chief advantages of the two towns are about equal, Cartago being nearest the Atlantic, and San Jose nearest the Pacific. It must be confessed, however, that the ruins of San Jose are more numerous and comfortable, an abiding place for the tourist, saving one day among the ruins of San Jose, and the ruins of San Jose, which is only fifteen miles distant, skirted by the Rio San Pedro, and overshadowed by a magnificent volcano of the same name, once boasted some very handsome public buildings, a dozen fine churches and a population of 40,000. But the great earthquake of 1841 destroyed nearly all the houses and every sanctuary but one; a little later, during the revolution, the city was again destroyed, and the ruins that it was resolved to abolish every memorial of colonial servitude and to establish a new "seat" for the new government at San Jose.

Despite its air of newness, ambitious San Jose is not unattractive. The patriots who built it seem to have had in mind the simplicity, for the most part, of the architecture, and their outer wall is thickened to form the cuticle—the smooth, slimy surface of the leaf. The epidermis contains no leaf green. The cells of the epidermis are placed with their ends toward the surface of the leaf and contain leaf green. When the disease develops these cells multiply, first by forming transverse walls, and by dividing in all directions till they form a thick, fleshy layer. The leaf green disappears, the epidermal cells also divide, a more extended space is necessary to contain them, and the cells of the epidermis curve surface. Other cells of the leaf partake of the same compact, fleshy structure.

In the case of branches, the green layer of the bark is affected, but does not entirely lose its color. This excessive activity in growth is not the kind of change that is produced by the curl leaf. As we say, but it is known to be produced in many cases by parasitic fungi. And, in addition to what has been described, a fungus is found in every diseased peach leaf. It forms a mass of roundish cells, between the epidermis and the cuticle, and from this sends out slender, branching filaments, which form a net work throughout the diseased portion. The filaments between the leaf cells, but do not enter them, and terminate in a cluster of short, rod-like branches, which are applied to the cells and draw out the contents of the cells. The filaments have been traced into the leaves from the smaller branches, where they are believed to live through the winter, and are found early in the spring.

When the spores are produced, the leaf becomes a little more thickened, fungous cells from the layer described protrude through the cuticle, and the leaf forms a cross-partition near the base, making an oblong, square-topped sack, borne on a short, thick stalk. These sacks stand thickly over the leaf surface. They are the spore cases of the fungus, which are produced on the outside, the genus is called *Erysiphe*, while the appropriate name of *deformans* denotes the species. An ascus is about one-fifth of an inch long, and contains eight roundish spores proportionately small. At maturity the spores break open at the apex, the spores escape and germinate.

The injury produced consists in destroying part of the leaf-green in which the food of the plant is elaborated, in taking so much nutriment from the leaf, and in the fungus and the abnormal growth of the leaf, in the final drying up or falling off of leaves, and impairing the vitality of branches. The disease is not very common in a tree year after year, injuring its crop and finally killing it.

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Departments of the Government. Here is also the office of the Secretary of Congress and the Intendencia, that terror to foreigners, before which all persons must appear to be subjected of having violated the customs laws.

Passing along the corridor and through the Bureau of the Minister of Justice, we ourselves in one of the two small galleries, which overlook the floor of the Hall of Congress, and for a moment feasted by the unexpected splendor spread before us. The *Salon del Congreso*, as it is called, is a superb apartment of imposing proportions—eighty feet long, a few feet wide and forty feet high. The walls are creamy white and the slightly arched ceiling is divided by heavy gold moldings into panels, which are amply supplied with golden filigree work. lofty windows open upon the courtyard and are gorgeously curtained with crimson satin drapery. Between the several windows are costly mirrors, festooned with silken draperies—red, white and blue, the colors of the Republic.

The most conspicuous object, and that which attracted our eyes, was the President's chair—a regular throne, solidly gilded, cushioned with crimson velvet, set upon an elevated dais carpeted with red. The chair was flanked by a canopy of crimson velvet, and above it above it appear the arms of Costa Rica, wrought in gold and silver thread on a purple velvet. Truly, the ruler of this tiny Republic can afford to be proud of the fact that few Emperors sit in greater state.

The chairs of the Costa Rican Congress are ranged against the wall on the right and left of the canopy throne, where, with their feet burrowed in a luxurious carpet, the august law-makers may reflect in the glass of a mirror, and the stained glass with which the doors and windows of the magnificent hall are set, to subdue the glare of the white walls and golden ceiling, and to give an otherwise somewhat gaudy effect of so much paint, gilding and red satin.

As to the President of this alleged Republic—General Bernardo—truth compels me to say that he is not a bigoted and narrow-minded ignoramus, but a brute in an exceedingly ill-governed form. He possesses a pair of dark eyes of piercing keenness, and a color of an old shoe, and a look of dogged resolution. Usurper and despot that he is, he will brook neither advice nor opposition from those who care to give good counsel. He is a man of a good temper and easy-going. I think he would be a better ruler as quickly as possible. A number of prominent citizens have been banished from Costa Rica for venturing to disagree with him. Among them the learned Doctor Rafael Zaldívar, ex-President of San Salvador.

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FANNIE B. WARD.

The most servicable horse to ride on the prairies is the Texas mustang. He is a creature of the desert, and of a good temper and easy-going. I think he would be a better ruler as quickly as possible. A number of prominent citizens have been banished from Costa Rica for venturing to disagree with him. Among them the learned Doctor Rafael Zaldívar, ex-President of San Salvador.

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Publication Office, Third St., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
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excepted. Double-edition. Price, 50 cents
for one year. For three months, \$1.50.
For six months, \$2.50.

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTY
CENTS per week. In all other cities and towns
the paper can be had of the principal Periodical
Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

THE WEEKLY UNION
is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News
and Literary Journal published on the Pacific
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Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as
second-class matter, September 15, 1887.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY NOTES.

The Battalion Drill Wednesday—The

Annual Shoot—Etc.

The battalion drill at Army Hall last
Wednesday evening was very satisfactory.
The galleries of the hall were
crowded with spectators, and the com-
panies all had the requisite number of men
on the floor. Firing by ranks and battalion
and a few simple wheelings constituted the
drill. The firing part was wretchedly done,
nearly half of the triggers "snapping"
when the command "fire" was given. In
firing by ranks most of the rear rank
seemed to be at a loss to know where
to point the guns. In several
instances, two guns would be fired over
the shoulder of one front rank man, and
each man in the rear rank had been in-
structed to step to the right with his right
foot, this would have been avoided, if
it was not done, however, in two cases out
of three, and tended to prove that most of
the companies were a little "rusty" in that line.
The front of the battalion was very uneven
when marching across the floor, and at the
command of "front" (right about) it
appeared to a spectator as though the
whole line was going to pieces.

A dress parade followed the drill, and
was followed, after which the crowd dis-
persed. Every member of the regiment should
make it his duty to be present when the
time comes to shoot, so that as high a per-
centage as possible can be obtained for the
first Artillery Regiment. The scores made
by Companies A and B last Sunday have
not been made public yet. E and G will
take their turn to-morrow, and some good
shooting may be expected, particularly from
the latter company, which is composed of
some of the best sharpshooters in the State.
The rifle used will be the Springfield
rifle. The Captains, Brigades and Regi-
mental Staffs, and the Signal Corps will
shoot on September 20th. It is not known
as yet whether the Signal Corps will use
their pistols or not, but undoubtedly they
will, and this should be an interesting af-
fair to witness.

The demands for quarterly allowances
should be handed in now as soon possible,
so that by the first of October the money
will be ready.

An amusing incident occurred after the
drill Wednesday evening. It appears that
one of Company A's men came to the
company on the floor, and of course
did not drill with them. He sat down
upon one of the benches, and the boys
of his company every time they
passed, with such expressions as "Oh, you
slacker." He kept this up until the drill-
ing was announced, and then a partner
was enjoying himself in a walk when a
provost guard, under command of Cap-
tain Glas, took charge of him and carried
him out of the hall to his armory (not
without a little excuse however) where he
was locked up, while the members of
the company were down and danced. The prisoner
was burning with rage and vowed his inten-
tion of "cleaning out" the company and
the occupants of the building. He was given
the opportunity, however, nor did he dance
any more that night.

THE PRINCIPAL CAPTURED.

The Men Who Passed Counterfeit Dollars

in Sacramento.

During the State Fair a young man,
about 17 years of age, who gave the name
of George Henderson, was arrested for
passing counterfeit dollars. He was ex-
amined in the Police Court and held to an-
swer before the Superior Court. At the
time of the examination Henderson claimed
that he had been given the dollars to pass
by a man who had employed two other
boys in the same business, giving them ten
cents for every dollar they passed. He
said that the man told him they were Con-
federate dollars, and there was no harm in
passing them. Subsequently Henderson
informed the police that the man who gave
him the money was Itsey Hartz, a man
who has been in the hands of the authori-
ties in San Francisco. Henderson was
sent to police headquarters in San Fran-
cisco, and last night a telegram was
received from Chief Crowley stating that
Hartz had been arrested and turned over
to the United States Marshal.

Officers Arriving, Franks and Fraze

have gone to San Francisco to be present

in the United States Circuit Court, as wit-
nesses against the three men who were ar-
rested at Agricultural Park during the fair,
for passing counterfeit dollars. They had a
good case against the men, having found
a number of the spurious pieces in their
possession.

Concert To-morrow.

There will be an open-air concert at the

Plaza Sunday evening, commencing at 6:30

o'clock, by the Hussar Band, under the di-
rection of Professor George C. Holbrook.
The band will appear in their elegant new
uniforms, which have just arrived from
Paris. Following is the program:

March—Selection—"A Night in Grenada"—Kreutzer

Violoncello—"The Nightingale"—Hofmann

Standard overture—"Fra Diavolo"—Giac-
cavotti with bells, introducing solo by Glock-
musik, reminiscences—"A Picture of the
Past"—Hofmann.

Solo for xylophone—"The Nightingale"—Hofmann

The "Lullaby"—The most popular waltz of the
day—Hofmann.Scottish—"Honey of the Southern
Hill"—Hofmann.

Finale—"The Nightingale"—Hofmann.

Baseball.

The Altus will play the Brightons to-
morrow at Snowflake Park. Silent Pete
will pitch for the Altus. The make-up will
be as follows:

Alphas—Pitcher, Brightons; Catcher, Brightons;

Betas—Pitcher, Brightons; Catcher, Brightons;

Gambles—Pitcher, Brightons; Catcher, Brightons;

Deltas—Pitcher, Brightons; Catcher, Brightons;

Etas—Pitcher, Brightons; Catcher, Brightons;

Zetas—Pitcher, Brightons; Catcher, Brightons;

Etas—Pitcher, Brightons; Catcher, Brightons;

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REV. THOMAS FILBEN.

HIS CONGREGATION GIVES HIM A

FORMAL RECEPTION.

The Remarks of Rev. A. T. Needham

and Others—A Fine Musical

Programme—Etc.

Last evening the Central M. E. Church

was well filled by members of the church

and others who had assembled to give

Rev. Thomas Filben, the pastor, a recep-
tion. The last session of the Confer-
ence, which was held at Pacific Grove a few days
since, returned Mr. Filben to this pastorate.

He had filled the pulpit for three years,

and with the respect and esteem not only

of his congregation but the community gen-
erally, and the act of the Conference in re-
turning him to this people was indorsed by
the gathering last evening. Mr. Filben is
one of the youngest members of the Confer-
ence, and who takes an active part, even
outside of church matters, in all things,
political or otherwise, that has a ten-
dency to improve the morals of the com-
munity.

W. F. Cronmiller made a short address,

in which he said that those assembled had done

so to extend a hand of welcome to their

pastor, and to celebrate the new departure

made by Conference, which allowed a minis-
ter to be returned to the same church for a
fourth year.

The young people then sang, "Wake the

Glad Song of the Church." The song was ex-
cellently rendered by six young ladies and
two young men.

Rev. Mr. Sommers of the A. M. E. Church

led in prayer.

Mrs. J. E. Gennung played a solo on the

organ, which was of rare merit and ap-
propriate.

Rev. A. T. Needham next made a short

address. He said: As your Chairman re-
turns you are here to-night to congrat-
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welcome him back to your hearts, your
homes, and your pulpits, and to indorse the
action of the Conference in returning him to
this people, which makes his return for the fourth
year possible. Heretofore the limit was three.
Now it is four. This is a great privilege,
and it is a great honor to have a pastor
remain in charge of the same pulpit four
and even five years. Out of all the pastors
in the California Conference, but three have
been so long in charge of the same pulpit.
The church is one of that number. The rules
and regulations of the church change, but
the spirit of the church remains the same.
The limit was after a session of Confer-
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and spoke of the high esteem in which Mr.

Filben was held by the entire community.

Many kind words had been spoken of him.

He reviewed his three years' pastorate, and said

that he had tried to do his duty on every "A" all
occasions. He said he would like to have a
word and wait, would stand shoulder to shoulder
with his brothers in the cause of Christ.

At the conclusion of Mr. Filben's re-
marks which were quite extended, the choir
sang "Come, Away to the Wild-
wood."

The best part of the entertainment was
reserved to the last. Mrs. Henderson and
a number of young ladies had ice cream
refreshments in an adjoining room to
which all were invited. Here an hour in
social converse was enjoyed. On the whole
the reception was a grand success.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The Meeting of the State Teachers' Asso-
ciation in Sacramento.

Ira G. Holt, Superintendent of Public
Instruction, has returned from a visit to
Santa Barbara county, where he attended
the Teachers' Institute at Santa Maria. He
reports a full attendance at the Institute
and an energetic, earnest corps of teachers,
numbering several hundred, occupying the
educational ground in Santa Barbara county.
The discussions at the Institute were ab-
solutely exhaustive and instructive. The Santa
Maria people have erected a brick school-
house, costing \$10,000, of which they are
so proud, and so great is the interest in
education, that at the evening lecture deliv-
ered by Superintendent Holt last Thursday
in the Presbyterian Church, every seat was
full, standing room was at a premium and
many went away unable to gain entrance.
Mr. Holt visited all of the schools in the
city of Santa Maria on his way down,
in company with the entire Board of School
Trustees, and took a live interest in the
success of their schools, which appeared to
be in excellent condition.

The people of San Luis Obispo are jubilant
over the expectation that the Southern
Pacific Company will soon extend its lines
from Templeton to this city.

On his return trip Superintendent Holt
visited the city of Paso Robles. The in-
crease in the number of school children
has been noted during the past year.
Last year the number of census children
was less than this year, and they employed one
hundred and fifty teachers.

They have erected a new school-house
at a cost of \$5,000, which is at once hand-
some and useful, and the pride of the
teachers and pupils and people at large.

Mr. Holt says the good impulse given to the
public education by the National
Educational Association producing excel-
lent results all over the State, while the
Eastern educational journals are eloquent
in their praise of the teachers of this State,
Continuing, Mr. Holt said:
"I am sure that even the getting ready for
the meeting of the National Educa-
tional Association did not prevent the
meeting of the California much good, and I
want to thank the Recond-Union for its
editorial which appeared a few days since
concerning the importance of seizing upon
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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

NAME.	OFFICE.	OFFICE HOURS.	RESIDENCE.	TELEPHONE.
Johnson, F. L.	677	10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4, 6:30 to 7:30 P. M.	827 J.	21 and 28
Johnson, W. H.	N. E. cor. 2nd and K	10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	NE 24	31
Johnson, W. H.		10:30 A. M. to 12, and 1:30 to 3 P. M.	1304 I.	37 and 38
Johnson, W. Henry	Quand 429 1/2	10:30 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M.	1304 I.	37 and 38
Johnson, W. Henry	Sh and 17		1304 I.	37 and 38

Ward, V. R.	23 and	9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.	8th and	267
Ward, M.	42nd J.	9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.	9th H.	
Watterson, T. W.	42nd J.	1 to 10 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.	Sutter build	91
Watt, J. E.	318 A.	1 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.		
Watt, J. E.	67 J.	8 to 9 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.	218 K.	13, 15 and
Watt, J. E.	67 J.	8 to 9 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.	712 K.	158
Watt, J. E.	42nd J.	1 to 10 A. M., 1 to 7 P. M.	1027 G.	
Watt, J. E.	212 J.	9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.	1020 J.	31 and 168
Watt, T. A.	S. E. cor. 2d and K	9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.	N and 10th.	67 and 168

ler H. G.	N. W. corner 5th and J	12 m. to 1, 2 to 4, 6, 30 to 8 p. m.	617
ler H. G.	1029 6th. bet. J & K	9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p. m.	1029 6th. J & K
Ward, A. G.	S. W. cor. 6th and K	9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.	1236 17th.
te, G. A.	County Hospital.		Co. Hospital. 55 (5)
No evening hours Sundays.		No afternoon hours Sundays.	No evening hours.

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REJUVENATOR.
This Great Strengthening Remedy and Nerve Tonic
acts with unfailing certainty Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Sperma-
torrhea, Impotency, Prostatitis, Hypertrophy, Over-excitability of the parts, Kidney and
Bladder Complaints, Impurities of the Blood and Diseases of the skin,
and permanently stops all unnatural weakening drains upon the system, harmonizes

and the inevitable mental losses, debilitating dreams, seminal losses with the arising of a cool, so, destructive to mind and body, and cures all the evil effects of youthful sins and excesses, and Vitality, Sexual Decline and Loss of Manhood, how thorough as well as a permanent cure and complete restoration to perfect health and vigor of Manhood is absolutely guaranteed by this justly celebrated and reliable Remedy. Price, \$2 50 per bottle, or five bottles for \$10. Sent upon receipt of cash, or any address, secure from observation and strictly private, by
Dr. C. D. SAEFIELD, 316 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal.

and Bottle Free!

stating his symptoms and age.
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Corner Eighth and J sts., Sacramento, Cal.

Single Meals.....	25 cents.
Board.....	\$4 per week.
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PACIFIC SYSTEM.

September 5, 1888.

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SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE
7:25 A.Colistoga and Napa.	11:40 A.
3:15 P.Colistoga and Napa.	

the city made costly artificial profits

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M. LEAN, PROPRIETOR. EVERYTHING
brilliant, new and first-class. The table will
be supplied with the best in the market.

11:00 P.	Ashland and Portland.	3:40 A.
5:10 P.	Deming, El Paso and Escondido.	8:50 P.
7:35 P.	Angel's Landing.	6:55 A.
11:10 P.	Los Angeles and Mojave.	10:50 A.
7:30 P.	Ogden and East.	7:00 A.
2:50 P.	Red Bluff via Marysville.	9:50 A.
7:00 A.	Red Bluff via Marysville.	4:40 P.
10:40 A.	Redding via Willows.	4:15 P.
3:55 A.	San Francisco via Zenica.	10:40 P.

For families. Prices reasonable. Open at night.			
	10:00	San Francisco via Benicia.	8:30 P.
	11:20	San Francisco via steamer.	8:00 A.
	7:25 A.	San Francisco via Benicia.	2:45 P.
	3:15 P.	San Francisco via Benicia.	11:40 A.
	11:30 A.	San Jose.	2:45 P.
	5:10 P.	Santa Barbara.	10:50 A.
	12:35 A.	Santa Rosa.	11:40 A.
	8:15 A.	Stockton via Ross.	7:00 P.

LOES' CANDY STORE AND ICE CREAM
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5:10 P.	Stockton and Galt.	10:50 P.
12:05 P.	Truckee and Reno.	2:30 P.
7:30 P.	Truckee and Reno.	7:00 A.
7:45 A.	Vallejo.	11:40 A.
8:15 P.	Folsom and Placerville.	7:00 P.
*2:12 P.	Folsom and Placerville.	11:10 A.
*7:30 A.	Folsom and Placerville (limited).	10:35 A.
*6:10 P.	Folsom.	*6:50 A.

*Sunday and holidays.

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OLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner Seventh and K streets.
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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.
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SEE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD DEPOT.
Leading Business and Family Hotel of Sac-
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UNDERTAKERS.

OFFICE IN ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE,
Ninth and K streets. Complete stock of
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and Country orders promptly attended to. Day
or night, at persons' homes.

BY, CAT. The most convenient to Post-
Express and Land Offices, all Courts and
of Amusement. Meals 30 cents. First
at all its appointments. Free Coach found
the Hotel. WM. LAND, Proprietor.



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Stock of UNDERTAKING GOODS on the
coast. Country orders, day or night, will re-



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NEAR SEVENTH AND K STREETS.
First-Class House.

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 to all places of amusement. The best fam-



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FIRST CLASS LODGING HOTEL. CON-

ning 200 rooms; water and gas in each
has better beds in the world; no guest
to use the linen once used by another;
roosting room; hot and cold water baths
free of rooms. For night, 50 and 75 cents;
day, from \$2 upwards. Open all night.
R. HUGHES, Proprietor.

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cars for Third and Howard. T78T

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Carriage Trimmings,
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59 Front street.....(H).....New York.

**BUYS A CORD OF STOVE
WOOD or A TON OF COAL.**
—AT THE—
C. O. D. Yard, Fourth and 1st Ste

WILLIAM G. COX for the issuance to him of
letters testamentary **Deceased.**
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court
this 10th day of September, 1888.

(SEAL) **WM. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.**
By **G. F. POLSTER, Deputy Clerk.**
CHAUNCEY H. DENN, Attorney for Applicant,
821-104

